IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Please amend page 5, paragraph [0035] as follows:

FIG. 3 depicts an example of antenna 210. Antenna 210 is an example of a monopole antenna, a technique well known in the art. The signals received and/or transmitted on an RF transmission line are connected to antenna 210 via feed point 330 connecting to microstrip 350. Antenna 210 comprises a poise 310 and a counterpoise 320. In this embodiment, the poise 310 is a quarter ellipse or circle conductor having a tapered edge 312 that extends from the counterpoise 320 to a straight edge 314. By terminating the tapered edge 312 with a straight edge 314, rather than allowing the taper to continue along the circumference of a full ellipse or circle, the size of the antenna [[size]] may be reduced while maintaining a relatively wide bandwidth. The reduced size antenna may be achieved even if the second edge is slightly tapered.

Please amend page 6, paragraph [0040] as follows:

FIG. 7 depicts an example embodiment of a poise 710. It can be seen that poise 710 comprises two straight edges 720 and 730 and a tapered edge 740. Two straight edges are defined as ends 750 and 760, depicted as edges in FIG. 7. In accordance with the principles of the present invention, the taper of edge 740 may be selected to provide desirable frequency response properties. While a circle or ellipse, depicted in FIG. 5, provides a wide frequency range, alternatives, examples of which are described herein, provide for desirable frequency response characteristics while taking up relatively less space. In this example, edge 760 is connected to microstrip 350 on the counterpoise via feed point 330. Edge 740 is tapered according to the curve $y = 1/x$ to achieve wide band frequency operation, beginning at edge 760 and terminating at edge 750, where x and y are coordinates on an x, y axis. Various 1/x curves may be deployed to achieve differing frequency responses characteristics, examples of which are detailed below. Edge 750 may optionally be connected to ground, perhaps connected to ground plane 350. Such short-circuiting to ground broadens the bandwidth by increasing the impedance bandwidth of the antenna. Edges 720, 730 and 750 are straight in this example, but the shape of

these edges need not be as such. The shape of edge 740 is one factor that determines the frequency response characteristics of a given poise. Various examples are detailed below.

Please amend page 7, paragraph [0043] as follows:

FIG. 10 is an example embodiment of an alternate component poise 1010. Poise 1010 incorporates poise component 1020, which is similar to poise 710 described in FIG. 7, and component 1030, which is also similar to poise 710 depicted in FIG. 7. However, component 1030 does not comprise straight edges such as edge 720 and 730 depicted in FIG. 7. Instead, the edges are cut to accommodate a physical separation between the two components 1020 and 1030. Note that the frequency response is largely determined by the shape of edges 1040 and 1050, thus a notch or cut-away of the opposite sides, as well as the straight edges of the two components, have little or no effect on the frequency response of the antenna. [[This]] Thus, the straight edges could have a slight taper without substantially ~~effecting~~ affecting the size or bandwidth of the antenna. Note that the curves for generating edges 1040 and 1050 follow a 1/x shape, but need not be identical. Thus, the frequency range covered by component 1030 may be different than the frequency covered by component 1020, and a suitable range of supportive frequencies may be selected by the design of the subcomponents. Additional components of any size or type may also be combined with poise 1010, as will be apparent to those of skill in the art in light of the teachings herein. An example embodiment of a foldable poise 1010, suitable for incorporation with any user terminal, is detailed further below, with various optional modifications identified.